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Mongolia Report

No. 338

Proceedings from the 10 February 1982 Plenum
of the MPRP Central Committee

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MONGOLIA REPORT

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PROCEEDINGS FROM THE 10 FEBRUARY 1982 PLENUM OF THE MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

CONTENTS

Proceedings From the 10 February 1982 Plenum of the MPRP Central
Committee

(NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 12 Feb 82, UNEN, 11 Feb 82) 1

Tsedenbal Speech, by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal
Official Communique

PROCEEDINGS FROM THE 10 FEBRUARY 1982 PLENUM OF THE MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Tsedenbal Speech

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Speech by MPRP First Secretary Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal at 4th Plenum of MPRP CC on 10 February: "Address by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal at 4th Plenum of MPRP Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades; The MPRP Central Committee Politburo is presenting the question "Some Measures to Accomplish the Tasks Specified at the 18th Congress of the MPRP in the Area of Development of Agriculture" for discussion at this plenary meeting. A report on this subject will be presented by Comrade T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

I should like briefly to discuss certain questions pertaining to development of our agriculture.

As we know, the overwhelming bulk of material production of the socialist society is formed in two main sectors -- industry and agriculture. The determining branches of agriculture in Mongolia are livestock raising and crop farming, which are of enormous importance for supplying the population of our cities, towns and villages with agricultural products, for meeting industrial output targets and export pledges.

All-out development of the principal branch of agriculture -- livestock raising -- is a key problem for us. In 1981 a total of 9.1 million head of young stock were raised; 13 aymags overfulfilled the plan target for increasing livestock herds.

The industrial output plan for 1981 was overfulfilled by 2.5 percent. The construction and installation work plan was fulfilled by 101 percent. Plan targets were successfully fulfilled by all modes of transportation. The communications development plan was overfulfilled. Additional success was achieved in the area of public education and health care.

We know that material production is the principal realm of human activity. Our successes in achieving a steady improvement in worker living standards depends to a great degree on steady growth and development of social production and an upsurge in socialist agriculture.

In contrast to other sectors of the economy, agriculture has a specific feature which consists in the fact that livestock raising and crop farming are directly linked with natural conditions, particularly with the land, and with living organisms -- animals and plants. It is precisely this which determines to a decisive degree the organizational forms of labor and production in agriculture.

In contrast to industry, where people's labor activity takes place for the most part in enclosed buildings, in livestock raising and crop farming labor activities take place primarily out of doors, in nature.

It is precisely this feature which demands of all our organizations maximum attention toward all problems of growth and development of livestock raising and crop farming, in order to ensure continuous development of agricultural production in conformity with state plans.

Proceeding from this, the party and government devote constant attention toward achieving a steady growth in the material and technological foundation of agriculture. In the current five-year plan capital investment in agriculture is increasing by 37.8 percent in comparison with the preceding five-year plan.

The party's course of policy is to continue providing agriculture in the future, and at a growing pace, with the requisite capital investment, and to achieve complete fulfillment of rural construction plans. The attention of all appropriate central and local party, government and public organizations should be focused on fulfillment of agricultural construction plans, viewing this as a central element in development of the material-technological foundation of agriculture, as the basis of growth in agricultural production for supplying the population of our cities, towns and rural localities.

Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of State Farms, and Ministry of Water Management, as well as aymag and somon officials should concentrate all efforts on fully accomplishing the capital construction plan targets on state farms and agricultural associations.

The need to concentrate the continuous attention of all our organizations on steady growth and development of agricultural production and full accomplishment of state plan targets in the area of agricultural production proceeds from the fact that foodstuffs, raw materials for the manufacture of clothing and other necessities of life are produced by our agricultural associations and state farms. Agricultural enterprises are also important in mobilizing this country's financial resources.

Aymag and somon party and government organizations must endeavor to achieve a steady increase in labor productivity, maximum output per unit of funds and labor invested on state farms and agricultural organizations, a steady increase in their marketability, and sequential adoption of cost accountability in their brigades, livestock units and departments.

A steady increase in productivity of livestock raising and crop farming is a central item for our party, government, agricultural, and public organizations. Obligated to make a worthy contribution toward solving this particularly important problem are our scientists, who should make state farms and agricultural associations the base

for their research. Agricultural scientists and specialists should take most active part in the campaign to achieve a steady growth in agricultural output per head of livestock and per hectare of land by means of intensive factors, that is, by adopting advanced labor methods and scientific achievements into production.

Intensification of production is achieved by employing advanced methods and means, which lead to positive final results, to increased production efficiency, that is, increased livestock productivity and greater per-hectare yields from our croplands. The main indicator of production efficiency is labor productivity growth, which is measured by the quantity of output per unit of time. The higher labor productivity is, the more product is turned out for each hour of time.

We know that in agriculture output is figured per head of livestock and per hectare of cultivated land. Party, government, and public economic organizations should concentrate attention on achieving a constant increase in agricultural output per head of livestock and hectare of land. Thus an improvement in production efficiency is achieved by reducing labor outlays and material expenditures per unit of product. Our task is to achieve a continuous improvement in product quality and to reduce production costs per unit of output, to achieve increased output of agricultural product per head of livestock and per hectare of cultivated land on the basis of employing the achievements of modern science and advanced know-how, seeking to achieve a steady decrease in production costs. There is a great field of activity here for economists, accountants and statisticians.

Our planning and agricultural agencies should always bear in mind that in order to achieve intensification of agricultural production it is essential to strengthen in every way the material and technological foundation of agriculture. This demand should find embodiment in annual and long-range plans for growth and development of our economy. Without steady growth and economical utilization of the material and technological base, it is impossible to achieve intensification of agricultural production.

Thrifty, genuinely economical employment of new equipment, adoption of modern achievements of science and advanced practices into production, training of skilled personnel to the required level as well as their indoctrination -- this is the primary condition for achieving stable success in growth and development of agriculture.

In recent years we have greatly strengthened the material and technological foundation of our state farms. The task consists in continuing to increase the capital-labor ratio of agricultural labor on state farms and in agricultural associations, while ensuring an economical and thrifty attitude toward socialist property. Our planning and agricultural agencies should display the requisite solicitude in this matter.

In addition to all-out development of livestock raising in agricultural associations and on state farms, it is high time for us to think about future establishment of the first industrial-type livestock complexes for feedlot operations, production of meat, milk, and other products by employing advanced equipment and technology. These complexes would form the nucleus of agrarian-industrial associations, employing industrial production methods.

We must also give thought to organization of permanent irrigated cultivated pasture-land wherever the requisite conditions exist for this.

We believe that future plans should specify measures pertaining to improving hay-meadows and pastures at favorable locations. Gosplan and the appropriate ministries should work on this problem, bearing in mind that pasture irrigation is of enormous economic significance.

I believe that it is high time for us to think about drafting a long-range agricultural production development plan extending 10-15 years, with consideration of extensive mechanization of labor-intensive processes in livestock raising and feed production. Gradually providing agricultural enterprises with more equipment will serve as a reliable foundation for achieving a steady improvement in efficiency of societal production.

In order to improve efficiency of agricultural production it is essential to introduce into plans and performance reports an indicator of output per tugrik of fixed productive assets. This indicator should serve as an incentive factor in organizing socialist competition among farms, since it will constitute a measure of efficiency of return on a farm's fixed productive assets. We should seek to ensure that the amount of fixed productive assets per unit of agricultural output steadily declines as a result of increasing output growth. One very important task is to achieve a steady increase in agricultural production, ensuring that such an increase steadily leads to a reduction in cost per unit of production.

One urgent task of party, government and public organizations consists in extensive publicity and adoption of advanced know-how into the practical activities of agricultural associations and state farms. There are serious deficiencies in this area. Officials of our ministries and agencies, party aymag and city committees, aymag and city executive administrations should work specifically on correcting these deficiencies.

Our main task is to achieve a steady increase in the personal responsibility of the cadres of party, government and public organizations at all levels for success in assigned work areas.

I call upon our fine young people assiduously to instill in themselves industriousness, persistence in carrying out the tasks specified by the party and government, a thrifty attitude toward socialist property, continuously to enrich their store of knowledge, to develop discipline and organization in themselves, and to learn self-analysis and self-correction.

Our Academy of Sciences and the scientific research institutes of the appropriate ministries and agencies are obliged to make an active contribution to the cause of carrying out the important points of the MPRP Program, in particular "adoption of scientific advances into agricultural production, development and utilization of scientifically substantiated and economically advantageous systems of measures in livestock raising and crop farming, taking into account the natural-economic conditions of our economy."

A decisive condition for strengthening party influence in all areas of economic and cultural development is constant improvement in the performance capability of

primary party organizations, where Communists should learn vigorous activeness and firm discipline, and should develop into political warriors of the party, where their unity of views and actions is forged out. It is precisely this which enables primary party organizations to act as organizers of development and unification of work forces, and officials of trade union, MRYL and other public organizations.

The degree of organization and discipline of work forces are directly dependent on the level of organizational and political indoctrination work by party organizations.

Primary party organizations are called upon to organize on a high level socialist competition for exemplary execution of state plans, for seeking out and fully utilizing additional reserve potential, for practical adoption of advanced know-how and scientific and technological advances, and to utilize extensively and skillfully the right to scrutinize the activities of administrative agencies.

Aymag and city party committees are called upon to ensure that the corresponding primary party organizations extensively and skillfully exercise their right to scrutinize and monitor the activities of administrative agencies.

The strength of our party lies in the fact that it relies on Marxist-Leninist doctrine in exercising its leadership role in society. This great teaching demands of Communists an iron unity of views, will and actions.

The party Central Committee demands of all party organizations, on the basis of a systematic improvement in the level of organizational-indoctrinational work among working people, complete accomplishment of economic-political tasks pertaining to building a new society.

The party demands of its organizations continuous improvement of political and organizational leadership.

Our most important task is to ensure an indissoluble unity between the political, organizational and indoctrinational work of party organizations, between word and deed.

We must always be guided by V. I. Lenin's statement that ideological and organizational work do not alternate or take turns but blend together, comprising a single integral whole in party activities (V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 1, page 309).

The press, radio and television should not limit their activities to dissemination of party ideas but are obligated to organize the worker masses to carry out party decisions and to act as an arena for practical adoption of advanced know-how.

Comrades! At a recent meeting in Moscow with representatives of the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the Socialist International, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented new, constructive proposals aimed at eliminating the danger of war.

Attesting to the willingness of the Soviet Union through practical actions to save mankind from the threat of a military catastrophe are his proposals for an agreement on total repudiation by both sides -- East and West -- of all medium-range weapons aimed at targets in Europe, on the total removal of nuclear weapons from that continent, both medium-range and tactical, as well as on reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons on a very large scale, plus other initiatives.

The MPRP and the Mongolian Government totally support the position of the Soviet Union that only patient and constructive negotiations, ensuring genuine reduction and scrapping of arms, are the sole way to resolve conflict situations and disputes in today's world.

Enthusiastically welcoming and totally supporting these new proposals by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the Communists and workers of the MPR view them as major steps along the road toward consistent implementation by the Soviet Union of the Peace Program elaborated at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our party and the government of the MPR, together with the Soviet Union and other brother nations, will continue in the future opposing the threat of war, supporting the preservation and strengthening of peace, international détente, and holding the arms race in check.

On behalf of the party Central Committee Politburo, I call upon all of you to take active and meaningful part in discussing the item presented for discussion at this plenary meeting.

3024

CSO: 1819/38

Official Communiqué

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of the MPRP was held on 10 February 1982.

The Plenum heard and discussed the report of T. Ragchaa, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers entitled "On Some Measures to Fulfill the Objectives Proposed by the 18th MPRP Congress Concerned With Developing Crop Farming."

T. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, spoke at the plenum.

S. Choyjil, first secretary of the Tob Aymag party committee; S. Hohiysuren, first secretary of the Hentiy Aymag party committee; H. Bandzragch, minister of state farms; D. Dabaatseren, first secretary of the Gobi-Altay Party Committee; S. Gungaadorj, first secretary of the Selenge Aymag Party Committee; B. Batchuluun,

director of the "Dzaluuchuud" State Farm, located in Tob Aymag; L. Tudeb, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; T. Sodnomjams, first secretary of the Bulgan Aymag Party Committee; and Y. Toybgoo, first secretary of the Dornod Aymag party committee, discussed the report.

The plenum passed a resolution pertaining to the matter discussed.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the MPRP discussed organizational matters.

The plenum elected S. Lubsangombo alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP.

The plenum relieved B. Lhamsuren from his responsibilities as candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP.

The plenum removed B. Shirendeb from membership of the Central Committee of the MPRP.

CSO: 1818/3

END